

FORUM:	Security Council
ISSUE:	Situation in Afghanistan
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POSITION:	President of Security Council

Introduction

Due to the withdrawal of the United States' (US) remaining forces in 2021, the issues between Afghan government and the Taliban has been intensified. An Afghan branch of the Islamic State (ISIS) brought off offenses against civilians. Hundreds of civilians were killed and wounded in the insurgent attacks, including the targeted killing of journalists and officials.



Taliban Forces Approached to Kabul

Airless government airstrikes have been added to civilian tolls. Women's rights advocates expressed concern about the shrinking space of civil society. The Taliban severely restrict women's rights and freedom of expression in areas controlled by women. The Covid-19 pandemic has overwhelmed Afghanistan's fragile healthcare system and has exacerbated the ongoing humanitarian crisis. The Taliban, a militant group that ruled the country in the late 1990s, have returned to power. The US-led invasion of Afghanistan in 2001 drove the rebels from power but never let them down. After the recent raid on the country, the 20-year-old West-backed government collapsed. Afraid for their lives, Afghans rushed to the airport to go to another country for their safety.

The Taliban came to power in Afghanistan two weeks before military elimination was completed after 20 years of war. Rebels took over all major cities in a matter of days at the coercion of the Afghan government, the United States, and its allies. Citizens are in a fear because the country may fall into chaos; and that the Taliban attack on those who worked with the US or the Afghan government. They also worry that the Taliban will rigorously interpret the Sharia law that Afghanistan relied on from 1996 to 2001. The Taliban banned music, shook hands with thieves, and committed adultery.

Even if the Taliban leaders are more moderate on women's rights, there is still a big disconnect between what they said in TV interviews and what they did locally because commanders often force inconsistencies with the leader's guarantees. In recent years, local commanders have taken measures such as the complete closure of girls' schools. The world knows how close to the periphery the Taliban's views when Islam ruled from 1996 to 2001. They banned education of women and girls, imposed punishments



such as: stoning, whipping, and maiming, kept women at home unless accompanied by a male family member, and prevented them from getting most jobs.

Background

The Taliban was founded in southern Afghanistan by Mohammad Omar, a member of the Pashtun tribe, who became a commander of the rebels who helped the Soviet Union to leave the country in 1989. In 1994, Muraomaru formed a group in Kandahar with about 50 members. The post-Soviet Civil War was challenged by the destabilizing, corrupt crimes that consumed Afghanistan. After the Soviet Union withdrew in 1989, chaos ensued. In 1992, Mujahideen commanders fought for power and civil war broke out in the capital, Kabul. In the early 1990s, armed Taliban groups became major players. Many of its members attended conservative religious schools and across the borders. After taking control of Kabul, it captured the second largest city, Kandahar, and promised to make cities safer. After years of war, people often welcome Mujahideen leaders and their soldiers who have been accused of committing war rights and crimes to gain power. In 1996, the Taliban occupied the capital and overthrew the committee's last president, Najibullah Ahmadzai. He declared Afghanistan an Islamic emirate and began to impose Islamic laws to the country.



Taliban Member Taking Control Over the City

The United States invaded Afghanistan on October 7, 2001, after the Taliban refused to hand over Al-Qaida leader Osama bin Laden, who was originally used by former Mujahideen commander Abdul Rab Rasul. Sayaf hid in Afghanistan after receiving a call home. Bin Laden is the initiator of the deadliest attack on the continental United States. Prior to the US invasion, the group asked President George W. Bush's administration to provide evidence of bin Laden's role in the 9/11 attacks, then negotiated with Washington; however, Bush rejected both.

The 20-year conflict has devastated Afghanistan, with more than 40,000 civilians killed in attacks by the same US-led force. At least 64,000 Afghan soldiers and police and more than 3,500 international soldiers were also killed. The United States has spent nearly \$1 trillion on war and reconstruction projects, but the country is still poor, and its infrastructure destroyed.

Problems Raised

Fragile Healthcare System

The continued conflict and war in the nation have led to the shortage of health workers due to migration and unequal distribution in rural areas. This led to enormous poverty, inadequate infrastructure, and a widespread landmine crisis. In fact, Afghanistan is suffering from the worst healthcare system in the history nowadays. The predicted life expectancy at birth is only around 46 years, surprisingly, one out of five children die before the age of five. The most common problems in Afghanistan are under the control of other countries-severe malnutrition and preventable diseases such as: diarrhea, respiratory diseases, and measles. Afghanistan has suffered a series of deadly bomb attacks, causing more civilian casualties than any other country.



Healthcare in Afghanistan

The impact of these risks is even more serious because many Afghans do not have access to basic medical services because there is a shortage of health workers. It is estimated that there is only one doctor for every 50,000 people in Afghanistan, while in the United States, this number is about one doctor for every 350 people. The building had to be renovated, and supplies of medicines, vaccines, machinery, and fuel were insufficient. Before the fall of the Taliban and the violence that broke out in early 2002, only three of the 133 hospitals, clinics and breast cancer centers in Kabul are visited by the World Health Organization (WHO) and they considered adequate. In the months after the fall of the Taliban, International AIDS Society (IAS) and the government began fighting to restore Afghanistan's health.

Although this may seem overly dramatic, simply looking at the history of Afghanistan in general proves that this is not a phenomenon that has suddenly arose.

Violation of Women Rights

"I was threatened to death and forced to stop fighting for women, but I'm not afraid of anyone. I'll fight until I get justice for the women in my community" stated Amina Ehrary. 87% of women over the age of 15 has experienced violence in their lives such as: sexual, physical, and psychological violence. Women in Afghanistan are facing problem with this violence because they do not have anyone to report to. In fact, the second largest city in Afghanistan has the highest violence rates, however, very few cases are reported.

Many of the problems faced by Afghan women are due to cultural practices that deny women's rights and ignorance of women's legal rights. Women facing violence do not know how to file a

complaint or seek help from the police or other government agencies. Instead, they are punished for their report of the violence.

Thus, it is the responsibility as the United Nation (UN) to support women facing violence living in Afghanistan.

International Actions

Security Council Meeting on Afghanistan

“The world is following events in Afghanistan with a heavy heart and deep disquiet about what lies ahead” said the Secretary General. He urged all parties, specifically Taliban to secure their citizens and protect lives to ensure humanitarian needs. Concerning that 18 million lives were affected by their attack on major cities in Afghanistan, the Secretary General stated that the UN will support and ensure citizens in hour of needs.

Civil servants must continue to be paid, infrastructure needs to be repaired, airports must be opened, healthcare and education must be provided. He confirmed that the existence of the UN is compatible with the security situation. He called on his staff to assist in communicating with Afghans in difficult times, immediately stop violence, respect the rights of all Afghans, and abide by all Afghan international conventions.

Instagram Movement for Afghanistan

As the issue is striking the world, patcoearth, patcoocean, and Islamic relief USA has started an Instagram donation movement where people can post story to donate \$0.01. They also started a hashtag movement to raise social awareness, for example: #prayforkabul, #prayforafghanistan, #helpkabul, #afghantaliban, and #karmagawa. These donation helps citizen to fly to another country for their safety.

Many people living in Afghan are facing extreme poverty due to the continuing war, and people could not leave simply because they do not have the money to do so. Thus, these organizations are helping all the citizens to leave the country to find their safety.



Key Players

United States of America (USA)

Due to the increasing risks of death, the US has supported and delivered 500 tons of aids to the nation. However, they emphasized that they are afraid that the aids are held in the Taliban-controlled borders. The US has also supported military support to the nation to solve the issue.

Russian Federation

Russia is one of the countries who attended the meeting to solve the solution. During the meeting, the nation has emphasized that the major players and the wider international community must work together to help the country achieve national reconciliation. He emphasized the important role being played by the Russian Federation, China and Pakistan, and the contribution that Iran can make. In the future, the Russian Federation will communicate with the Taliban in accordance with changes in the situation.

Possible Solutions

Cooperation with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Over the course of the time, NATO has been working with the allies and partner countries to help the Afghans. Their main job was to maintain consistence operations at Kabul international airport. They have maintained a diplomatic stance. Their representative, Ambassador Pontkovo, and his team work closely with the Alliance and other members of the international community

to coordinate and promote publication. They are committed to completing the evacuation as soon as possible, including their Afghan counterparts. Also, they are trying to leave the Taliban to be released in peace. Airports and roads and border crossings must be open, all Afghan men, women and children should live safe and dignified lives, and an inclusive government must act peacefully.



Logo of NATO

Glossary

International AIDS Society

IAS is the largest organization that support HIV/AIDS consisting of more than 11000 members from 170 countries. These members includes people suffering from HIV, clinicians, policy makers and service providers.

Sexual Violence

Any sexual act that is obtained with violence or coercion.

World health Organization (WHO)

An UHN agency that is responsible for public health.



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